

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1826.

[NUMBER 89.]

THE REFLECTOR.

On consulting the Oracles of God.

For the pre-occupation of worldly minds—they are not to be reckoned up, being manifold as their favourite passions and pursuits. One thing only can be said—that before coming to the oracles of God, they are not pre-occupied with the expectation and fear of Him. No chord in their heart is in unison with things unseen; no moments are set apart for religious thought and meditation; no anticipations of the honoured interview; no prayers of preparation, like that of Daniel, before Gabriel was sent to teach him; no devoutness like that of Cornelius, before the celestial visitation; no fastings like that of Peter, before the revelation of the glory of the Gentiles! Now, to minds which are not attuned to holiness, the words of God find no entrance—striking heavy on the ear, seldom making way to the understanding—almost never to the heart. To spirits hot with conversation, perhaps heady with argument, uncomposed by solemn thought, but ruffled and in uproar from the concourse of worldly interests—the sacred page may be spread out, but its accents are drowned in the noise which hath not yet subsided within the breast. All the awe, and pathos, and awakened consciousness of a divine approach, impressed upon the ancients by the procession of solemnities—is to worldly men without a substitute. They have not solicited themselves to be in readiness. In a usual mood and vulgar frame they come to God's word, as to other compositions—reading it without any active imaginations about Him who speaks; feeling no awe of a sovereign Lord, nor care of a tender Father, nor devotion to a merciful Saviour. Nowise depressed themselves out of their wonted independence—nor humiliated before the King of kings—no prostrations of the soul—nor falling at his feet as dead—no exclamation, as of Isaiah, "Wo is me, for I am of unclean lips!"—nor suit, "Send me,"—nor fervent ejaculation of welcome, as of Samuel, "Lord, speak, for thy servant heareth!" Truly, they feel towards His word, much as to the word of an equal. No wonder it should fail of happy influence upon spirits which have, as it were, on purpose, disqualified themselves for its benefit, by removing from the regions of thought and feeling, which it accords with, into other regions, which it is of too severe dignity to affect, otherwise than with stern menace and direful foreboding! If they would have it bless them, and do them good, they must change their manner of approaching it; and endeavor to bring themselves into that prepared and collected and reverential frame which becomes an interview with the High and Holy One who inhabiteth the praises of eternity.—*Irving.*

RICHARD BAXTER.

The following striking interposition of Providence, is said to have taken place during Mr. Baxter's residence at Coventry.—Several ministers ejected by the act of uniformity, who resided in this city, united with Mr. Baxter in establishing a lecture in a private house, on a neighbouring common. The time of worship was generally a very early hour. Mr. Baxter left Coventry in the evening, intending to preach the lecture the following morning. The night being dark, he lost his way; and after wandering about some time, he came to a gentleman's house, where he asked for direction. The servant informed his master, that a person of very respectable appearance was at the door. The gentleman, thinking it would be unsafe for such a person to be wandering on the common at so late an hour, requested the servant to invite him in. Mr. Baxter readily accepted the kind proposal, and met with a very hospitable reception. His conversation was such as to give his host an exalted idea of his good sense and extensive information. The gentleman, wishing to know the quality of his guest, said after supper, "As most persons have some employment or profession in life, I have no doubt, sir, that you have yours." "Yes, I am a man-catcher." "A man-catcher! (said the gentleman,) are you? I am very glad to hear you say so, for you are the very person I want. I am a Justice of the Peace in this district, and am commissioned to seize the person of Dick Baxter, who is expected to preach at a conventicle in this neighbourhood early to-morrow morning. Accordingly, the next morning, the gentleman took Mr. Baxter in his carriage to the place where the meeting was to be held.—When they arrived at the spot, they saw a considerable number of people hovering about; for seeing the carriage of the Justice, and suspecting his intentions, they were afraid to enter the house. The Justice, observing this, said to Mr. Baxter, "I am afraid they have obtained information of my design. Baxter has probably been apprized of it, and will not fulfil his engagement; for you see the people will not enter the house. I think if we extend our ride a little further, our departure may encourage them to assemble, and on our return we may fulfil our commission." When they returned, they found their efforts useless, for the people still appeared unwilling to assemble. The magistrate, thinking he should be disappointed of the object he had in view, observed to his companion, "That as the peo-

ple were very much disaffected to government, he would be obliged to him to address them on the subject of loyalty and good behaviour." Mr. Baxter replied, "That perhaps this would not be deemed sufficient: for as a religious service was the object for which they met together, they would not be satisfied with advice of that nature;—but if the magistrate would begin with prayer, he would then endeavor to say something to them." The gentleman replied, putting his hand to his pocket, "Indeed, sir, I have not got my prayer-book with me, or I would readily comply with your proposal. However, I am persuaded a person of your appearance and respectability, would be able to pray with them, as well as talk to them. I beg, therefore, that you would be so good as to begin with prayer." This being agreed to, they alighted from the carriage and entered the house, and the people hesitating no longer, followed them. Mr. Baxter then commenced the service by prayer, and prayed with that seriousness and fervor for which he was so eminent. The magistrate standing by was soon melted into tears. The good divine then preached in his accustomed, lively and zealous manner. When he had concluded, he turned to the magistrate, and said, "Sir, I am the very Dick Baxter of whom you are in pursuit; I am at your disposal." The Justice however had felt so much during the service, and saw things in so different a light, that he laid aside entirely all his enmity to the non-conformists, and ever afterward became their sincere friend and advocate, and it is believed, also a decided Christian.

THE REPOSITORY.

STAGE-COACH PHYSIOGNOMISTS.

On a fine day in the beginning of summer, when the weather was neither too hot nor too cold, when the glasses on both sides of the coach were, by tacit consent, left open, and when neither the weather nor the roads were such as to occupy the attention of my fellow-travellers, they, by degrees, entered into conversation, and, amongst various subjects, at last we fell upon that of physiognomy. A thin, pale man, who had the air of a traveller, told us, that he had lately been at Zurich, where he had been well acquainted with the famous Lavater. He spoke of him and of his art, with so much warmth, that I at first began to suspect that we had got Lavater himself in the coach. I, however, soon perceived, by the accent with which he pronounced French, that he was an Englishman. He mentioned various strange opinions, which his master had not ventured to put in his book, but which were still more absurd than his attributing a character to a dish of tea, and physiognomy to a cockchafer. At these ridiculous fancies, a fat, fair lady, who sat in one corner of the coach, laughed most heartily. "How is it possible," said she, "that a dish of tea can have a character? I have heard say that a cup of coffee may have virtue in fortune telling—indeed I once had a cup of coffee turned upon myself, and it certainly was not much out, as to my fortune,—and then, a cockchafer! Lord bless me! whoever looked at the features of a cockchafer!—for my part, I can't tell whether he has eyes, nose, and mouth, or not." "Ma'am," replied the traveller, "the cockchafer is a species of beetle. You have, I suppose, ma'am, seen a beetle?" "Surely, sir." "And, ma'am, as the immortal Shakspeare says, 'The poor beetle, that we tread upon, In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great As when a giant dies!'"

Now, ma'am, don't you think when the poor beetle feels the corporal pang, he shows his sufferings in his countenance, like any other creature? This speech was uttered with much emphasis, and with such an air of triumph, as plainly shewed, that the speaker was much pleased with his own eloquence. A corpulent gentleman, dressed in a snuff-coloured coat, with gilt buttons, with a well-combed bob-wig on his head, a gold-headed cane in his hand, who sat in the corner of the coach, diagonally opposite to the lady, exclaimed with much vehemence, "the countenance of a cockchafer!" As I happened to sit opposite to this sententious disputant, my foot narrowly escaped feeling the full force of his argument; for, as he spoke, he struck his gold-headed cane, with great violence, against the bottom of the coach, between my feet, which were not half-an-inch asunder. From this moment of the debate, whenever the red cheeks of my opposite neighbour began to puff, I kept my eye steadily upon his cane, that I might escape the blow with which he regularly finished his argument. I could not help observing to the company, that the extraordinary pretensions of Dr. Lavater and his followers were highly prejudicial to the art which they wished to recommend—that the reasonable claims of true physiognomists had, by these means, lost their just credit—and that, when a man now talked of forming an opinion of the characters of strangers from their countenances and manners, he was, immediately, suspected of belonging to a school which he disclaimed.

A middle-sized, middle-aged officer, now, for the first time, opened his lips. "I agree with you, entirely," said he; "a man who has seen the world, necessarily learns those marks by which the occupations and characters of indi-

viduals may with some certainty be discovered." A young gentleman of genteel appearance, who was the fifth passenger, and was wedged in between the traveller and the gentleman with the cane, smiled such a dissent to the assertions of the last speaker, that, without waiting for a direct answer, the officer confirmed his own opinion, by offering to put it to immediate trial, if the company would give him leave, provided the gentleman who was Lavater's pupil would give a previous specimen of his skill.

Our fellow-travellers, with great good humour, agreed to this proposal; and we all promised that we would, without disguise, acknowledge the truth of any successful discovery, which either of the physiognomists should make. The traveller, as I call him, very gravely requested the lady to throw aside her handsome silk cloak, and let him see the shape of the *os cranion*, or tip of her elbow; to this she cheerfully consented; but, upon his desiring to see the bones of her head, beyond the precincts of her nice laced cap, she became refractory, and it was with much difficulty that she was persuaded to show a glimpse of the *os temporum*. The owner of the gold-headed cane was next persuaded to push back his wig a couple of inches, to shew the configuration of his skull. The gentleman who sat between the traveller and this important person, turned his head all manner of ways, to satisfy the anatomical curiosity of the disciple of Lavater; and I also submitted my *occiput* and *sinciput* to every investigation that he required. But in no one instance did he give satisfaction. He determined, from the conformation of the lady's elbow and temples, that she was of West Indian extraction;—that the well-bred, sensible young man, who sat next him, had a most choleric disposition, indicated by the *ossa bregmatica*;—and that, from my osteology, I must necessarily be of the most profoundly melancholy temperament.

After having laughed heartily at the failure of this physiognost of bone, the officer, with a mild countenance, free from all the airs of superior wisdom, addressed himself to the lady, whose sex required his first attentions. "Madam," said he, "I don't pretend to make any discovery when I say that you are of a good humoured and good natured disposition; that every child could immediately perceive, in your countenance. I pretend to know, only, what have been your ordinary occupations, and what has been the general course of your life; but, in doing so, I fear to offend. If you will promise to forgive me, with your usual good nature, if I guess right, I will submit to be upbraided as much as you please if I am wrong." The lady having promised all that was required, the officer told her that she had been the mistress of some public house,—whether of a coffee-house, inn, or tavern, he could not precisely tell, but he supposed the former. "Well sir," says she, "and suppose I have! I hope there is no harm in that! I don't see why people should be so curious about other people's affairs. I suppose, sir, you took care to inquire who we all were, before you got into the coach." From this the gentleman readily expulsiated himself, by calling to our recollection his having been taken up at Kensington turnpike. The lady continued to vent her displeasure in angry tones, notwithstanding we all reminded her of our unanimous engagement not to be offended with the truth. At length the comely landlady, whose costly clothes and genteel address entitled her to pass at least for the wife of a justice of the peace, consented to be pacified on condition that the officer should tell the means by which he had discovered her occupation.

"Why, madam, I formed my opinion from a very trifling circumstance: I observed, that whenever you began to speak, your right hand immediately applied itself to one particular spot, near your pocket hole, upon which place your fingers moved incessantly during your discourse. I perceived that your fingers, from habit, moved as if they were fumbling amongst a bunch of keys."

"Sir," says the lady, recovering her good humour, "I acknowledge that you are right; I, for many years, carried a bunch of keys under my apron, (when aprons were the fashion,) and it is likely enough that I should get the custom of feeling for the key that would probably be wanted."

"We were all pleased with this successful effort of rational physiognomy; particularly the gentleman with the cane, who seemed delighted at the discomfiture of the landlady. "I will be hanged," says he, "if you discover who I am; I think I am a bit of a judge upon these subjects, and I do not know a single point about me from which you could make a good hit."

"Sir," said the officer, "what you have first said, would make me suspect that you were upon the turf, notwithstanding your dress and deportment which would lead me to think that you were a rich merchant, or perhaps an alderman; but a physiognomist depends more upon the category of accident than that of dress. If my art does not deceive me, sir, you are an auctioneer."

"And so I am, sir; but how the devil did you find that out? You have not heard me utter twenty sentences, since we met, and not one word in my way has escaped my lips."

"That is very true," replied the officer; "but whenever you thought you had a conclusive argument, you always knocked down the prize in dispute to yourself, with your cane, instead of the usual hammer of business. I appeal to the gentleman opposite to you, who has parried many of your blows with great dexterity." This observation I readily confirmed: and the company joined with me in admiring the sagacity of our fellow-traveller. He passed me over very slightly, observing that, like most idle gentlemen, there was nothing peculiar in my manners. The genteel young man, whom I have described as the fifth passenger, smiled at this remark, and, offering himself to the inquiring eyes of his judge, demanded what he supposed him to be?

"Sir," said the wary officer, "I acknowledge that, for a long time, I was at fault with respect to you; your knowledge of literature, and easy deportment, led me to believe that you were a gentleman of fortune, who lived in the best company; but, I am inclined to pronounce that you are a haberdasher or silk mercer."

"I am, most certainly," said the young man, blushing, "son to Mr. —, the silk-mercant on Ludgate-hill; and shall now be much obliged to you if you will let me know by what signs and tokens you discovered my occupation."

"Sir," said our hero, "whenever you talked eagerly, you drew the slight switch that is in your hand, through your fingers and thumb, precisely to the length of a yard; and the accuracy with which this motion was repeated, convinced me that long practice alone, could have made you so expert."

"The young mercer was much pleased with this explanation; he was more flattered by being known to be a merchant, and, at the same time, to be taken notice of for good manners and good sense, than to pass for a man of the ton, without being supposed to have cultivated his mind. The anatomical physiognomist was the only person in the company who felt mortification: by pretending to knowledge beyond the true bounds of his art, he overlooked the obvious indications of character, which would have occurred to a common observer; and, though he might not have discovered the occupations of the landlady, the mercer, and the auctioneer, by a bunch of keys, a switch, and a gold-headed cane, he might have divined that the lady was not a West Indian, that the mercer was not remarkably choleric, and that I was not of the melancholic temperament.

I am aware that what I have written, may appear extravagant and improbable—a fate that often befalls the relation of real incidents, in works of entertainment. The physiognomical anecdotes, which are preserved in the foregoing pages, are, however, true.

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Lima to a friend in this country.

FEMALES OF LIMA. We have found the inhabitants very amiable and kind-hearted; they have uncommon naivete and courtesy of manner, and are really quite captivating; but they are entirely without intellectual cultivation, although they appear to possess lively and brilliant imaginations, and great natural good sense.

But what could be expected from a people, either moral or intellectual, who have groined for centuries under the most cruel and degrading despotism? Nothing is wanted but a liberal and enlightened government, and the oriel of public opinion would effect a radical change.

A most singular and disgusting dress is worn by the females of Lima, in the streets called "abe saya y'manto;" it is peculiar to, and is worn only by them; it consists of a petticoat of silk or bombazine, laid in fine plaits and drawn together underneath with silk; they are so thickly laid that the dress is elastic, and defines the figure as nicely as possible; this is confined in a binding just large enough to hook round the waist, and reaches to the ankles; they are generally black or brown, but the lower classes wear them of light colours, much ornamented with lace and pearls; a black silk mantle, or thick elastic gauze, is then tied round the waist, and drawn up behind over the head like a hood of a friar's cassock, concealing the arms, and so held by the hand as to completely hide every part of the face except one eye!

It is worn as our pelisses, over the ordinary dress, and is not only inelegant, but extremely indelicate; it forms such a perfect mask, that no man knows his wife or daughter, and the females go where they please, even at night without fear; and it is a good comment upon the extreme laxity of morals, which is said to prevail in all classes of society.

They are very fond of dress, and the French fashions are most generally adopted; but all the females, rich or poor, are particular always to wear the best shoes and stockings; their feet are singularly small, which is considered a great beauty.

At twenty-five a lady is considered old, and the females marry at thirteen or fourteen years of age. They ride much, a *cheval*, and you may imagine how strange it appeared to us, to see them riding like men, wearing large Turkish trousers, their frocks drawn around their waists, and stirrups and large silver spurs! But they ride admirably, and on the fleetest horses.

Laws of the State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

AN ACT to divide the town of Machias, and incorporate the towns of West Machias, East Machias, and Machias Port.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That all that part of the town of Machias, in the County of Washington, which lies south of the following described line, viz: beginning at the easterly line of said town, two miles from the southeast corner thereof, and running a straight course to the northeast corner of land of John C. Jones, formerly owned by James Gooch; thence by the north line of said land to the western corner thereof; thence by the west line of said lot, southerly, to land of Ephraim Hadley; thence on said Hadley's northerly line, to the Creek; thence by said Creek, and the middle of the channel of East River, till it intersects the channel of West River; thence by the middle of the channel of West River, to where the dividing line between land of Francis Libby and Henry Cates, would, if continued, intersect said channel; thence on the said dividing line of Cates and Libby, to the head of said Libby's lot; thence by the head of the said Libby's lot, to the southwest corner of the same; thence by the head of the Pliny Lot, so called, to land of James Crocker; thence by said Crocker's north line, to the northwest corner of his lot; thence south to the north line of Lot number sixty-three, second division, upon F. Waterhouse, junr's plan; then following the north line of said lot number sixty-three, to the northwest corner thereof; thence southwardly by the west lines of Lots number sixty-three, sixty-two, sixty-one and sixty, upon the said plan, to land of William Holway; thence by said Holway's west line, to Little Kennebec Bay; with the inhabitants thereof, be, and the same hereby is, incorporated into a town, by the name of Machias Port; with all the powers and privileges which other towns in this State enjoy.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That all that part of said Machias, which lies north of the aforesaid line, and west of the following described line, viz: beginning at the middle of the channel of West River, where the west line of the lot whereon Joseph Hoot lives, would, if continued, intersect the said channel, and running by the said west line, and the west line of Daniel Hoot's lot, to land of John Dickinson; thence westward by the heads of the several lots laid out fronting on West River and Middle River, to the west corner of the school lot; thence by the west line of the said school lot to land of Thomas Gardner; thence by the heads of the several lots laid out fronting on Hadley's Lake, northward, to lot number one hundred and thirty-six, on the plan aforesaid; thence by the south line of the said lot number one hundred and thirty-six, to the southwest corner thereof; thence by the west line of lots number one hundred thirty-six, one hundred thirty-five, one hundred thirty-four, one hundred thirty-three, one hundred thirty-two, one hundred thirty-one, and one hundred and thirty, to lot number one hundred twenty-nine, upon the same plan; thence north, ten degrees west, to the north line of Machias; be, and the same hereby is, with the inhabitants thereof, incorporated into a town, by the name of West Machias, with all the powers and privileges which other towns in this State enjoy.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That all that part of Machias aforesaid, which lies north of said Machias Port, and East of said West Machias, be, and the same hereby is, with the inhabitants thereof, incorporated into a town, by the name of East Machias, with all the powers and privileges which other towns in this State enjoy.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That the property belonging to the said town of Machias, except the books and papers, shall be sold, and the proceeds thereof, and of the credits and taxes due to the said town, shall, after discharging the debts and liabilities of the same, incurred previous to the passing of this Act, and after discharging the expenses of settling the concerns of the said town, be divided among the said towns of West Machias, East Machias, and Machias Port, in proportion to the valuation for assessing taxes the last year. And if the proceeds of the said property, credits and taxes, shall be insufficient to meet such expenses and liabilities, the said towns of West Machias, East Machias and Machias Port, shall be held to contribute therefor in the same proportion.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That all persons, now chargeable to the said town of Machias, as paupers, and all persons, who, having a settlement in Machias, but removed therefrom, and not having gained a settlement elsewhere, shall hereafter become chargeable, as paupers, shall, if born in Machias, have their settlement in that town, within the limits of which they were born; and if not born in Machias, shall have their settlement in that town, where they have usually resided.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, That notwithstanding this division of the town of Machias, the inhabitants thereof shall continue, in their corporate capacity, liable to sue and be sued for the purpose of collecting and receiving all taxes and debts due to the said town; of discharging all the contracts or other liabilities thereof, incurred prior to the passing of this Act, and disposing, and dividing the proceeds of the property of the said town, according to the provisions of this Act. And the Treasurers of the said towns of West Machias, East Machias, and Machias Port, shall, ex officio, be a committee for the said purposes, with power to appoint a treasurer for the said Corporation, who shall succeed to all the powers and duties of Treasurer of the town of Machias, to examine and adjust all accounts and demands against the same, and draw all necessary orders upon the said Treasurer; to commence and prosecute any suit in the name of the inhabitants, and to defend any suit, complaint, or indictment, which is or may be brought against the same. And they shall decide by lot, which of the said towns of West Machias and East Machias, shall have the custody of the books, records and papers of the said town of Machias.

SECT. 7. Be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace in the County of Washington, may call a town meeting for the choice of town officers, and other business usually transacted at annual town meetings, in either of the said towns by this Act incorporated, by posting up notices thereof at some public places in such town, seven days before such meeting. And the same Justice shall preside at such meeting, until a moderator is chosen.

SECT. 8. Be it further enacted, That until the next apportionment of Representatives, the said towns of West Machias, East Machias, and Machias Port, shall constitute a district for electing one Representative in the Legislature of the State. And the meeting of the Selectmen of the said towns, for ascertaining the election of Representative, according to the provisions of the Constitution, shall be appointed and notified by the Selectmen of West Machias.

SECT. 9. Be it further enacted, That all Courts heretofore held in that part of Machias, which is, by this Act, incorporated as West Machias, shall be held at said West Machias, at the times by law established. And all suits and matters pending in,

and all writs, precepts, processes, and recognizances, returnable to either of the said Courts to be holden at Machias, shall be returned to, entered, proceeded upon, and heard at said Courts, to be held at West Machias.

[Approved by the Governor, January 24, 1826.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Cutler.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Plantation number eleven, in the County of Washington, bounded Northerly by Plantation number twelve, Easterly by Plantation number nine, Southerly by the Bay of Fundy, and Westerly by Machias Bay, so called, together with the Island called Cross Island and other small Islands Southerly of said Plantation in said Bay of Fundy, and between said Cross Island on the West, and the East line of said Plantation number nine, extended Southerly into said Bay of Fundy, on the East, with the inhabitants thereof, be, and they hereby are, incorporated into a town by the name of Cutler; and the inhabitants of said town, are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of towns within this State, do or may by law enjoy.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace within said County, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant in said town, directing him, in such mode as said Justice shall direct, giving seven days notice at least, to notify the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said town of Cutler shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class and in the same manner as it was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this Act.

[Approved by the Governor, January 26, 1826.]

AN ACT dividing the town of Baldwin, and incorporating the town of Sebago.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the town of Baldwin, in the County of Cumberland, be divided, and that all that part of said town lying Northwardly and Eastwardly of the following described line, viz: beginning at the mouth of Northwest River; thence upon said river one hundred and sixty rods, to the Northeast corner of lot number twenty-one, in the first Eastern range; thence South, sixty-five degrees West, to the Northwest corner of said lot; thence North, twenty-five degrees West, three hundred rods, to the Northeast corner of lot number eighteen, in the second range; thence South, sixty-five degrees West, one hundred and sixty rods, to the Northwest corner of said lot; thence North, twenty-five degrees West, two hundred rods, to the Northeast corner of lot number sixteen, in the third range; thence South, sixty-five degrees West, one hundred and sixty rods, to the Northwest corner of said lot; thence North, twenty-five degrees West, one hundred rods, to the Northeast corner of lot number fifteen, in the fourth range; thence South, sixty-five degrees West, one mile and a half, to the Northeast corner of lot number fifteen, in the seventh range; thence North, twenty-five degrees West, one hundred rods, to the Northeast corner of lot number fourteen in said seventh range; thence South, sixty-five degrees West, one hundred and sixty rods, to the line between the seventh and eighth ranges of lots; thence Northwardly on that range line to the Southeast Hancock Pond; thence by the shore of said pond, the stream connecting said pond with Hancock pond, and by Hancock Pond, to the line of the town of Hiram, with the inhabitants thereof, be, incorporated into a town by the name of Sebago; and vested with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties of other towns.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That said town of Baldwin shall retain all the corporate property, and pay all the corporate debts of the present town of Baldwin, and be authorized to complete the collection of all taxes now assessed to their use, for the purposes aforesaid, as fully and effectually, as if this Act had not passed; and if such taxes, so collected, shall be insufficient for that purpose, the said town of Sebago shall be held to pay one half of such deficiency.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That until a new general valuation be taken, the State and County taxes, which may be required of the town of Baldwin, shall be apportioned upon said towns of Baldwin and Sebago, as follows: three-fifths upon Baldwin, and two-fifths upon Sebago.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of choosing a member of the House of Representatives, in the Legislature of this State, the said town of Sebago shall be closed with said town of Baldwin, until a new classification shall be made by the Legislature.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace, for the County of Cumberland, may issue his warrant to any freeholder, in said town of Sebago, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants of said town, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at such time and place, within said town, as he may appoint, for the choice of all such officers, as towns are by law authorized to choose at their annual meetings.

SECT. 6. Be it further enacted, that this Act shall not be construed to effect, [affect] a division of the congregational parish in Baldwin, or the ministerial fund of said parish, but the same shall be, and remain, as if this Act had not passed.

[Approved by the Governor, February 10, 1826.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Howland.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That, plantation number one in the seventh range, North of the Waldo Patent, on the West side of Penobscot river, in the County of Penobscot, bounded thus: beginning at a birch tree marked, in the north line of the old Indian purchase, and running North Easterly by said river to the south line of township numbered one, in the eighth range; thence West, by said township numbered one, township numbered two, and part of township numbered three, in the eighth range, to the North East corner of Maxfield; thence Southerly, on the line of Maxfield, to the South East corner thereof; thence West, one mile, on the South line of Maxfield; thence South, to the North line of the old Indian purchase; and thence East, on that line, to the bound first mentioned, with the inhabitants thereof, be incorporated into a town by the name of Howland; and the inhabitants of said town are hereby vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities, which the inhabitants of other towns within this State enjoy.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace, within said County, is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof to meet at such time and place, as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as other towns are empowered to choose at their annual town meetings.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said town of Howland shall be entitled to vote in the choice of a Representative to the Legislature of this State, in the same class as said plantation was allowed and authorized to do, previous to the passing of this Act.

[Approved by the Governor, February 10, 1826.]

DOMESTIC.

GREAT MAIL ROBBERY. The papers received yesterday from New-York and Philadelphia, give an account of a great mail robbery between Philadelphia and Washington. It appears that the whole mail from Philadelphia and East of that City was taken. The stage left New-York on the 27th ult.

A letter from Mr. C. Bailey, dated at Philadelphia, 3d inst. states as follows: "You will probably hear, through different channels, of an extensive robbery of the Mail, between this city and Washington. It is stated, by an Agent of the General Post-Office, that the Mail which arrived at Washington on the first instant, had all the appearance of safety, but on opening it the canvas bag, containing all the great mail from the East, had been cut nearly from end to end, and the whole mail, from Philadelphia and the East, was gone. On the 28th Mr. Allen, broker, deposited a considerable amount of Southern Notes in the Post-Office of this city. On the following morning, between 10 and half past 10, some of the notes were sold in our market."

Information of the above robbery reached New-York on Friday morning, and a list of the notes deposited in the Post-Office at Philadelphia by Messrs. S. & M. Allen, was left with the Brokers there. About 12 o'clock, the same day, some of the identical notes were offered at the office of Mr. R. H. Novins, for exchange, by a well dressed young man, about 22 years old, who calls his name Nichols—He was immediately arrested and, after undergoing an examination, committed to Bridewell. On his way to the Police Office he made several desperate attempts to escape.—A loaded pistol, and two knives or dirks, were found on his person.

The amount remitted by the Messrs. Allen's, was \$2314 in Bank Notes, \$5000 in Post Notes and \$1268 40 cents in drafts. The person detected in New-York had \$500 in his possession. *Boston Statesman.*

PANAMA. The Senate have not yet come to a decision on the mission to Panama, and all of course, out-of-doors, is conjecture and uncertainty. There is undoubtedly much division of opinion as to the policy of the mission. Some of the papers supposed to know the grand secrets of politics, have repeatedly asserted, that a majority of the Senate are actually in favour of the measure. Whatever is to be done, should be done quickly, as it is supposed that the Congress is now in session, and that the grand topics of discussion, which affect the general interests of the American republics, must, of course, come under early consideration of that august body. The passage of the commissioners thither, must consume much time; therefore if they go at all, let it not be at the 12th hour, or to adopt an old and familiar phrase, "a day after the fair."

We speak thus on the supposition that a majority of the Senate concur with the President; but we cannot avoid expressing our censure of the ridicule which has been cast upon that body, for pondering, under a deep sense of responsibility, upon a measure which, it cannot be denied, is as novel as it is important.

The Philadelphia Press has given currency to a number of reports touching the secret proceedings of the Senate, supposed to relate to the Panama Mission. The editor seems to speak as though he knew something about the transactions which have taken place with closed doors, under an injunction of secrecy. There must be some faithless Senator or officer of that body, or the reports of the Press are bare surmises, not worth much. *N. Y. Statesman.*

U. S. MINT. The annual report of the operations of the mint of the United States has been laid before Congress. From this document it appears that—

The coinage effected within the year has amounted to \$1,735,391; consisting of 5,178,780 pieces of coins, viz:—

Of gold coins, 33,494 pieces, making \$156,385	
Silver, 3,621,165	1,561,583
Copper, 1,521,100	14,926

The gold coins of the last year have exceeded that of 1824, by the sum of \$63,185; of this excess it may be interesting to observe, a very sensible portion consists of gold bullion derived from North Carolina, the value of the deposits received from that quarter, within the year, having been nearly \$1700; more than three-fold the amount from the same source in any previous year since 1801.

The value of gold bullion received from other quarters, within the last year, may, with a sufficient approximation to accuracy, be stated at \$15,000 from Africa, and \$75,000 from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, leaving about \$19,000, derived from other sources, not ascertained. *Bost. States.*

THE NORTH WEST COAST. The National Intelligencer of Wednesday contains the instructions of Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush, dated January 22, 1823, on the subject of the Northern Boundary Line of our Territory, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and a long letter from Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, dated August 12, 1824, giving a history of his attempts to come to an adjustment of the boundary. Nothing was effected. Mr. Rush proposed to adopt the 51st degree of latitude as the boundary line between the territories of the two countries, from the Rocky Mountains to the Ocean. This proposal the British Plenipotentiaries declined, and proposed a line to be drawn from the Rocky Mountains, along the 49th parallel of latitude, to the most northerly branch

of the Columbia river, and thence down the middle of the river to the Ocean. This proposal Mr. Rush declined, but so far varied his first propositions as to consent to the 43rd degree of latitude, instead of the 51st. This proposal was declined by the British Plenipotentiaries, and there the negotiation seems to have terminated. *Bost. Daily Adv.*

TACITIES with the Mahas, the Madans, the Pawnees, the Crows, the Poncars, the Sioux and Chippewas, and the confederate tribes of the Foxes and Sacs, the Ottos, Missouris, &c. have been concluded and ratified. They are simply treaties of friendship, and of acknowledgment that they live within the territorial limits and under the protection of the United States. The names of the Indian chiefs are, as usual, strange to us—such as, the Horse Stealer, who suffers his prize to be re-taken—the Handsome Bird—the Rotten Foot—Big Head with tangled hair—He that fears no bears—Black Dog—Rising Thunder—Medicine Bear—Barking Wolf, &c.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. We yesterday mentioned the murder of Daniel Denoon, at Richmond, (Va.) by James McNaught. The Compiler states that McN. committed suicide the night he was imprisoned. He had several convulsive fits during the day and was bled in the arm by a physician—in the night he opened the orifice with a gun-screw, from which a quantity of blood was lost; and tied a silk handkerchief around his neck so as to leave marks of violence—to these causes the inquest attributed his death. The Compiler says, "the whole affair, [the cause, &c. of the murder,] is yet a mystery." It was said that McN. murdered D. to avoid having a rival in the same business in Richmond; and some have connected it with the setting fire to McN's house a few nights before. Though we are, of course, unable to form an opinion at this distance, we should think both these causes were insufficient; and suspect something of more consequence is at the bottom of the affair.

Denoon appears to have been a worthy young man and highly respected. He was attended to a premature grave on the 28th ult. by a long train of citizens and two military companies. The Compiler says, "one general and sincere sentiment of commiseration is connected with the untimely fate of this promising young man. His widowed mother, and his weeping sister, (herself also a widow, having buried her husband only 18 days before), commanded the most unfeigned sympathy of all descriptions of people." *B. States. of 9th inst.*

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE. A married lady of the name of Mary Richardson, labouring under entire mental alienation, left her residence at Central Falls, near the village of Pawtucket, (R. I.) on the first day of January, under circumstances which excited strong fears for her safety. From that time until within a few days since, her distressed relatives made every exertion, and used every means to ascertain whither she had gone, but without discovering the slightest trace of her progress. On the 27th ult. as a Mr. Wheaton was passing over a bridge between Seekonk and Providence, he perceived a human body floating on the surface of the stream. He immediately called some of the neighbours, with whose assistance he took up the corpse, which was afterwards recognized to be Mrs. Richardson's. The parents were then sent for, and on their arrival, the scene was distressing beyond description.

It is supposed, that shortly after leaving home, she plunged or fell into the stream, which at that time was considerably swollen, and that she was carried over the Falls, past the village of Pawtucket; and that the body had been lying in the water ever since, prevented from floating further than the spot on which it was found, by occasional obstructions and bends in the stream. She has left a husband, who was absent on the melancholy occasion, and an infant child.

An inquest was held over her body, and the jury returned a verdict that "she came to her death by insanity." *N. Y. Statesman.*

SHIPWRECK. The brig Aurora from Lishe arrived at Boston on Thursday the 26th ult.—Said Islands N. W. fell in with brig Liberator, Capt. A. Hall, of St. John, (N. B.) in distress, having struck on Bellona Rock and bilged. Took off the captain, 2d mate and 7 men, the chief mate and 2 men having been washed overboard the morning previous, when she struck. We learn from Capt. Hall that the Liberator was a fine new brig, of 280 tons, on her first voyage, and was only two days from St. John for Liverpool, with a cargo of timber. She struck at 1 o'clock on the 26th, and at day light was discovered by the Aurora; and at day light reached her, she was nearly full of water, stem knocked out, stern-post started, keel and several of her bottom plank beat off, &c. The chief mate (named Miles Follings) and two men (named Peter and Matthew) got into the long-boat for safety, the sea making a fair breach over her. The second sea which struck her took the long-boat, men and all, overboard, drawing the ring-bolts from the deck. The rock on which she struck is 3 miles from the land, (Seal Island), and Capt. Hall judged himself 20 miles from it. But for the timely assistance of the Aurora, every soul must have perished, as they could not have survived long in such a situation. Nothing was saved from the vessel.

USURY. A bill has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts by which the legal rate of interest is fixed at six per cent. and the penalty for taking any more is the forfeiture of the whole interest, instead of principal, as by the old law.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1826.

At the annual meeting of the inhabitants of Paris, holden on the first Monday of the present month, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Town Clerk—Thomas Webster.
Selectmen and Assessors—Thomas Hill, Jun.
William Walker, and Thomas Clark.
Town Treasurer—Cyrus Hamlin.
Constables—Joseph Jackson, Isaiah Whittemore, Ebenezer Daniels, and Zibson Field.
Collector of Taxes—Joseph Jackson.
Town Agent—Stephen Emery.
Superintending School Committee—Stephen Emery, Levi Stowell, and Joseph G. Cole.
Overseers of the Poor—Thomas Crocker, Seth Morse, and Stephen Emery.

As it is a general convenience to have the several Town Officers known, we should take it as a favour to have the Clerks of the several towns in this County send us a list of their Town Officers for the present year, free of expense, and we will publish it with pleasure.

CORRECTION.—The Legislature adjourned on the 8th inst. after a Session of sixty four days! We gave it in our last nine weeks only. But, as we mean to be true to the proverb—to render to all their dues—we thought it proper in this case, that this honourable body should have credit for every act of a public nature which they have performed. During the Session, one hundred and two Acts, and sixty-nine Resolves have been passed—some of the former will be found in another part of this paper. Among the latter may be included one for authorizing the Treasurer of the State to open his strong box and pay to the several REPRESENTATIVES and SENATORS the sum of about twenty-five thousand dollars! We presume there must have been another Resolve to authorize the Treasurer to borrow the money.

We give below the vote of thanks passed by the House to its presiding officer, with his answer.

On motion of Gen. FESSENDEN of Portland, Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Representatives be returned to John Ruggles, Esq. their Speaker, for the very able, dignified and faithful manner in which he has performed the arduous and important duties of his highly responsible office, during the session.

The Speaker then addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: To the obligations of gratitude for your partiality in selecting me to preside in this honourable station, you have now added another, for which I am at a loss how to express the acknowledgments I owe. In a situation where the highest talents and greatest experience have never claimed exemption from error, I felt assured, that with my humble qualifications, I should stand in much need of your candour and indulgence; and this expression of your approbation, which derives so much value from the esteemed and respectable source whence it emanated, excites in my bosom the deepest sensibility. My brief experience here has served to teach me how arduous and difficult are the duties of the chair; how much I am indebted to the kindness of those who have lent me their aid and assistance, and how grateful ought to be my recollections of the many manifestations of your confidence and regard.

In reviewing the labours of the Session; in looking back upon the manner in which we have discharged the high and important trust committed to us by the people, it is hoped and believed we shall find nothing which we cannot justify to our consciences, and to our constituents; and that it will be perceived that all our proceedings and all our deliberations have been directed by an ardent desire to promote the public welfare. If the Session has been of more than usual length, it should be in some measure attributable to the multiplicity of business that has come before us, arising from an increase of the wealth, population, enterprise and active industry of our State; and in no small degree to the ample, thorough, and it is believed profitable investigation and discussion which have been given to many interesting and important subjects, as well of a general as a local nature, that have been presented to our consideration. And it is with much satisfaction that I can bear witness to the great ability, assiduity and faithfulness with which on your part you have devoted yourselves to the performance of your public duties.

Gentlemen, the time for our separation has now arrived; and I beg you will carry with you to the bosom of your respective families and friends, my kindest and best wishes for your personal prosperity and happiness. May you long continue to enjoy the confidence and esteem of all around you, and may the smiles and approbation of Him who presides over all the assemblies of men, constantly attend you.

DISTRIBUTION AND PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

In our last we briefly stated the manner in which the numerous Capital Prizes, drawn on the 15th inst. in the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, had been divided. The same splendid success which has so long characterized COHEN'S OFFICE, was again shown in the result of the drawing.

The great Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, (No. 24517) as before mentioned, We sold in One Half and Two Quarters. The Half ticket and One of the Quarters have already been presented at our Office, and the CASH IMMEDIATELY PAID as usual. Having received their permission, we have the pleasure to state, that the fortunate owners of the Half ticket, are Messrs. James Gibson and Charles H. Clark, who held it jointly—they reside in Romney, Hampshire county Virginia. The owner of the Quarter is Mr. Jacob Wolfgang, of York county, near Hanover, Pennsylvania. The remaining Quarter, which is owned in Philadelphia, has not yet been presented.

Of the Capitals of 30,000 DOLLARS, (No. 5853) —20,000 DOLLARS, (No. 24174)—and 10,000 DOLLARS, (No. 1678), which were also divided in shares, part of them are owned in Baltimore, but the greater portion of them fell to distant adventurers, viz:—One Quarter of the 30,000 DOLLARS was held by a respectable dry-good

merchant in Philadelphia, who has already received his Cash, on presentation of his ticket at our Office in that City—One Eighth, owned by a student from near Petersburg, Virginia, attending the medical lectures in this City—and One Eighth owned in Georgia. Of the 20,000 DOLLARS, One Half is held in Norfolk, Virginia; One Quarter in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; One Eighth in Hamilton county, Ohio; and One Eighth on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Of the 10,000 DOLLARS, several shares are held in Philadelphia. The 5,000 DOLLAR Prize (No. 32200) is the only Capital drawn to a whole ticket; it is owned in Baltimore.

Of the MINOR CAPITALS, (the Thousands and Five Hundreds), they were variously distributed in whole tickets and in shares; and those amongst distant adventurers, are held in Portland, Maine—Providence, R. Island—Boston—Salem—New York—Philadelphia—Shippensburg and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—Hagerstown and Easton, Maryland—Hampstead, Alexandria, Winchester, Richmond, Petersburg, Lunenburg and Bedford Counties, and Norfolk, Virginia—Strongsville, (Cayhoga county,) and Cincinnati, Ohio—Charleston, and Yorkville, in South Carolina, &c. &c. The smaller Prizes (the 100's, 50's, &c.) were scattered in every section of the Union.—Cohen's Gaz. of the 28th ult.

GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

In the year 1831, February 12th, there will be a great eclipse of the sun, visible to us by calculation from Grimmer's table as follows:

Beginning of the eclipse,	11 26 A. M.
Moon will touch the sun's centre,	0 12 P. M.
Middle of the eclipse,	0 58 appa-
Moon will leave the sun's centre,	1 45 reat
End of the eclipse,	2 27 time
Duration,	3 1 }

Digits eclipsed, 11d. 20m. on the sun's southern limb. This will be the greatest eclipse that has happened since the year 1806. The darkness will be so great that the largest stars will appear, and gloom and obscurity will shade terrestrial things. The eclipse will be annular about 1 1-2 deg. south of New-Haven, but not total, because the moon's dark shade will not reach the earth.—The first appearance on the sun will be a small black dent, about 73 degrees from the lower part of the sun, round towards the right hand. This spot will increase in size, until the middle of the eclipse, when the sun will appear 11 3-12 obscured, with only a small edge of light extending beautifully down on each side, so as almost to encircle the dark body of the moon.

Behlem, (Conn.) Mch. 28.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a communication signed "An Elector." We have no objection ourselves to give it place—but we must have the real name of the writer, as we never bring a man before the public as a candidate for office, unless we can show authority for it, if requested.

Died,

In this village, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. MARE, wife of ALANSON MELLE, Esq. aged 43 years. In the sudden and unexpected death of this amiable woman, her husband has been deprived of a loving and affectionate wife—her children, five in number, and all young, have lost a kind, fond and doting mother. Her neighbours and society have, by this divine dispensation of Providence, been bereaved of the company of one whom they respected while living, and remember with esteem though dead. In short, Mrs. MELLE was what a wife, mother, and friend ought to be. But neither the prayers of her affectionate husband and relatives—the cries of her young and tender children, nor the most ardent wishes of her friends, could avert the purpose of the fell destroyer. Alas! she is gone to the house appointed for all the living.

Farewell, dear friend, a short farewell,
Till we shall meet again above,
Where endless joys and pleasures dwell,
And trees of life bear fruits of love.

In this town, on the 5th inst. Mr. Solomon Bryant, aged 80 years—he lived to see his descendants to the fifth generation.
In Buckfield, a child of Mr. Ira and Mrs. Lavina Gardiner, aged a little more than four years.—His death was occasioned by getting a bean into his windpipe.

Thus by a very sudden dispensation of Providence, these fond and affectionate parents have lost their little son. Although the tender bud was just beginning to open its beauties, yet they were called to part with it before they were unfolded to their view—
Yet these, new rising from the tomb,
With brighter lustre far shall shine.

In Bethel, Mr. Jesse Dutton, aged seventy eight years. In Newry, Mr. Isaac Littlehale. His death was occasioned by drinking, through mistake, some dissolved pearlsh. He survived but a few hours in the most violent distress.

BOOKS CHEAP!

IN consequence of some new arrangements in business, the subscriber has received instructions to sell the stock of Books now on hand, at a discount, from TEN to FIFTY per cent.—Persons who now wish to purchase Books cheap, are invited to call immediately, as they may now obtain better bargains than at any other Bookstore in the State.

Paris, March 16.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform all who are indebted to him, that he is under the necessity of calling on them for a settlement, on or before the 25th inst. or their several demands and accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

Paris, March 4, 1826.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, an Indented Agent, pretence by the name of CLARE WIGHTMAN; this is to forbid all persons trusting or harbouring him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

Paris, March 6, 1826.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of STACEY D. KNOX, late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

PRIZES ABOVE FIVE DOLLARS SOLD AT E. SHAW'S Prize Office, in the 7th Class Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery.

THE ballots drawn from the wheels were 8, 1, 4, 9. All tickets whose last figure is either of the drawn ballots, are prizes of \$5, although they may have drawn a superior prize.

139	15	1267	10	3635	10
153	20	1286	15	3640	10
165	10	1288	10	3641	25
185	10	1289	15	3660	10
307	20	2110	10	3729	15
356	15	2111	15	3740	10
370	1000	2164	25	3755	100
429	25	2109	10	4171	15
707	50	3225	100	4197	100
745	10	3263	20	2902	10
1143	20	3557	10	2916	15
1152	10	3570	10	2981	15
1158	20	3576	15	2988	20
1223	20	3586	15	2998	20

Several of the above Prizes were sold at the Oxford Bookstore—among which was one quarter of a thousand dollar Prize!! The subscriber has now on hand Tickets and parts in a great variety of numbers in the 8th Class, which is composed of the following

1 Prize of	\$10,000
1 " of	5,000
3 " of	1,000
5 " of	500
9 " of	200
1 " of	380
36 " of	100
36 " of	50
468 " of	10
3780 " of	5

LESS THAN TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The Tickets in this Lottery are formed by the different ternary combinations that can be made of forty-two numbers, from 1 to 42 inclusive. To decide the prizes, on the day of the drawing, 42 numbers, from 1 to 42 inclusive, will severally be deposited in a wheel, and six drawn out:—There will be 20 Tickets having on them a combination, three of the drawn numbers; 540 having two, and 3780 but one of the drawn numbers. That ticket having the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to \$10,000: that having the 4th, 5th, and 6th, to \$5,000. Those tickets having on them the 1st, 2nd, and 4th—1st, 2nd, and 5th—1st, 2nd, and 6th, each \$1000. Those having the 1st, 3d, and 4th—1st, 3d, and 5th—1st, 3d, and 6th—2d, 3d, and 4th—2d, 3d, and 5th—2d, 3d, and 6th—4th, and 5th—2d, 5th, and 6th—3d, 4th, and 5th—3d, 4th, and 6th—3d, 5th, and 6th—2d, 4th, and 6th, each \$200. The 36 tickets having two of the drawn numbers will each be \$100. The 36 tickets having the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, will each be \$50. All others having any two of the drawn numbers, will be prizes of \$10. Those having in their combination any one of the drawn numbers, will be prizes of \$5. The blanks are those tickets which have not either of the drawn numbers.

Price, whole Tickets \$4 75—Quarters \$1 25—Eighths 62 1-2 cents. A Package of whole Tickets embracing the 42 numbers, which must, of course, draw 6 Prizes of \$5, with as many chances for the larger ones, may be had for \$66 50—Halves \$35—Quarters \$17 50—Eighths \$8 75.

The numbers drawn in the Grand State Lottery of Rhode Island, were

46 : 18 : 41 : 42 : 3 : 38.

The numbers drawn in the Dismal Swamp, (Va.) Lottery, were

36 : 9 : 15 : 27 : 28.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD at Auction, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber on Monday the twenty-seventh of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—

- 1 MARE with foal;
- 1 two-year old COLT;
- 2 yoke of three-year old STEERS;
- 2 yoke of two-year old STEERS;
- 2 two-year old heifers, one of which is with calf;
- 4 yearling STEERS;
- 1 yearling HEIFER;
- 1 very likely SHOAT,

and several other articles.

TERMS of SALE.—Under \$5, cash on delivery; under \$20, thirty days; over \$20, sixty days credit, with approved endorsed notes.

JOHN BROCK.

Buckfield, March 7, 1826.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a License from the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, so much of the Real Estate of SEYMOUR BENSON, late of Paris, in said County, Yeoman, deceased, as will produce the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.—Said Real Estate consists of two-thirds of the homestead farm of said deceased, situate in said Paris; and three lots of land in the town of Woodstock; and the reversion of the lower set off to his Widow, if necessary.—Said sale to be at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, in Paris, on Saturday the eighth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. THOMAS CLARK, Administrator.

Paris, March 13, 1826.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a License from the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, so much of the Real Estate of LUTHER PRATT, late of Paris, in said County, Gentleman, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of his just debts and incidental charges.—Said Real Estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, situate in said Paris.—The sale to be on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-house on the premises.

THOMAS CLARK, Administrator, de bonis non.

Paris, March 13, 1826.

NEW-ENGLAND Fire Insurance Company,

INCORPORATED for the express purpose of insuring against losses or damage occasioned by fire only, with a Capital of two hundred thousand dollars; besides the private property of the Stockholders.

JOSEPH LOW, President.

JOHN WEST, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH LOW, ISAAC HILL, JOHN K. SIMPSON, SAMUEL MORRILL, RICHARD H. AYER.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Concord—Samuel Morrill, Joseph Low, Isaac Hill, Jacob B. Moore, Isaac F. Williams, William Pickering, Samuel Sparhawk, John George, Francis N. Fisk, Timothy Walker, Abiel Walker, John Leach, Estate of John McKinstrey.

Boston—John K. Simpson, and Commonwealth Bank.

Hooksett—Richard H. Ayer, Samuel Head.

Goffstown—David L. Morrill.

Greenfield—William Whittemore.

Sanborn—Daniel C. Atkinson, Samuel Tilton.

Warner—Henry B. Chase.

Henniker—Joshua Darling.

Hartford, Vt.—John Downer.

Barre, Vt.—Ira Day.

Lebanon—Calvin Benfon.

Enfield—Peter Whittier.

Canterbury—Joseph Clough.

Sandwich—Daniel Hoyt.

Chester—Samuel Aiken.

The subscriber being duly authorized as Agent of the above Company, now offers to his fellow-citizens within the State the most permanent security against loss or damage by fire, and at a rate of premium so low that it is in the power of all to guard against that kind of loss which the utmost care and attention cannot always prevent; and which frequently in a few hours reduces the affluent to poverty and distress.

It should not be thought strange now, that persons who run their own risks as it respects fire, rather than spare two or three dollars, to have their property insured, should they suffer loss by this destructive element, should be left to make up their own losses. It may be safely stated, that almost every individual in this County, bestows upon others who have suffered by fire, enough to insure his own property, so that should every man insure his own, they would not pay more than they do at present. We should not then have our ears assailed by "tales of woe," nor our purse-strings broken to relieve the distresses of our fellow-citizens.

All losses sustained by this Company are paid within thirty days after they are proved, without any deduction whatever up to the amount insured.—And in case of any disagreement between the parties, the subject is to be referred to three disinterested men, one of whom is to be chosen by each, out of three to be named by the other party, and the third by the two so chosen.

All applications for insurance made to the subscriber will receive the most prompt attention.

ASA BARTON.

Paris, March 6, 1826.

G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed the Retailing business at the Store he formerly occupied in Court-street, (and more recently improved by G. W. Goodwin,) where he has received and will receive in the course of the present week, a great variety of Fresh and New GOODS—consisting of blue, black, claret, mixt and drab BROADCLOTHS—blue, mixt and fancy coloured CASSIMERES—Tolinnett, Valencia, Swanstown and black silk Vestings—plain and fig'd Bombazettes—white, green, yellow and red Flannels—new and fashionable Calicoes, Furnitures and Copperplates—white, black and col'd Cambrics—Tartan and Scotch Plaids—scarlet Rattinets—plain and fig'd Book Muslins—elegant Swiss Muslins—Cambric do.—Long Lawns—Linen Cambrics—fig'd and checked do.—real and imitation Merino Hds.—black, plaided and fancy Silk Hds.—India and German flag do.—blue and yellow Cotton Flag do.—spotted, check'd and Berkeley Neckkerchiefs—Real Merino Shawls and Mantles—raw silk Mantles—Bobbinnett & Mecklin Laces—plain mecklin and bobbinnett Laces for veils—white and coloured pressed Grapes—black, white, and green Italian Grapes—Crape Shawls and Dresses—Gauze Veils—broad black Bombazines—Irish Linens—brown and black Linens—mourning Calicoes and Gingham—women's black and slate Worsted Hoses—black and white Silk Hoses—beaver, kid, horse skin and silk Gloves—children's Gloves—gentlemen's beaver, buck and doe Gloves—black and colour'd double chain Levantines—black Suchaws and Saranetts—changeable, plaid and green Silks—figured Silks—Carolina Plaids—Cassimere Shawls—Cotton Shawls—Linen made cotton Umbrellas—black ostrich Plumes—great variety gariture Ribbons—black and coloured lustrous Ribbons—common and trimming Tapes—chain'd Gimps—piping Chords—Habit Buttons—gentlemen's coat and vest Buttons—black, blue and coloured Sewing Silk—ball and common Twist—camlet and twist Buttons—Hall's sewing Cottons, spool Cottons—loss Cotton in skeins and spools—pearl and thread Shirt Buttons, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Pieces Sattinets; 4 bales Factory Gingham—4 bales brown Sheetings—3 do. brown Shirtings—2 bales Bedtickings—San Island Shirtings—fine and common bleach'd Sheetings—5-4 brown Sheetings—3-4 and 4-4 Checks—Knitting Cottons, &c. &c.

Likewise—Warp and Filling YARNS of the Exeter Factory, all numbers, and warranted.

N. B. The above GOODS were purchased very low, and will be sold as cheap as Goods ever were at the "Cheap Store." Purchasers are requested to "call and see."

Portland, Jan. 17, 1826.

8w 32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN, and by virtue of execution will be sold, at Public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of Maj. PHILIP EASTMAN, Inholder in Fryeburg, on Wednesday the 23d day of March next, at one of the clock P. M.—all the right in equity of redemption which FREDERIC HOWARD has in and to the following described real estate, situated in Brownfield, to wit:—a certain tract or parcel of LAND, lying on the County road leading to Portland.—Said real estate is the same that the said Howard purchased of James Osgood, Esq. of Fryeburg—and is mortgaged to James Osgood, for the sum of one hundred sixty-two dollars and twelve cents, as will appear by said mortgage deed, recorded in Lib. 11, Folio 180 & 181, in the Registry of Deeds for the Western District of Oxford County.

I. FRYE, Depy Sheriff.

Fryburg, Feb. 17, 1826.

87

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE FOUNDERED BARQUE.

I went to the beach one bright Summer's day,
All hush'd was the waves' mighty sound—
Far on the broad deep a gallant Barque lay,
To far distant climes she was bound:
Her now useless sails were flapping the mast,
And pennons were streaming no more—
For slumber'd the breeze, which bore her so fast
From the rocks of her own native shore.
"Oh, heaven, protect thee, thou frail thing of pride!
"Whilst on the broad deep thou dost roam,
"With uplifted hands to heaven I cried,
"And bring thee, once more, to thy home."
Next morning again I went to the shore,
And wildly I gazed on the deep:
For the wide ocean now, in anger did roar,
And waves in dread fury did sweep.
"And where is the Barque?" (I cried aloud.)
"Gone, gone!" (said a voice that was near.)
"And many a poor fellow has found a wet shroud,"
"And sea shells alone for his bier."
Portland.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Our God is in the Heavens.—PSALM CXY. 3.

When dark desponding thoughts arise,
And reason yields to fear—
When scarce one glimmering ray is seen,
Life's gloomy path to cheer:
When disappointment rears its head
Bright prospects to destroy,
To crush the towering hopes of youth,
And kill the buds of joy:
When o'er our coming years is cast
A cloud so dark and chill,
That 'e'en inquiry fears the hour
When time shall lift the veil—
Oh! then, how soothing to the soul,
To think that from above
Our gracious Father looks on us
With never changing love—
To think, though in the far-off skies,
And on a lofty throne,
The humblest creature of the earth
His goodness deigns to own.
When flowers imagination strews
Around fortuity,
Are wither'd by th' unfeeling hand
Of stern reality:
Oh! then 'tis sweet to view God's work
Among these blighted flowers—
To see His wisdom stamp on them
Instruction's silent powers—
Yes; and consoling is the thought,
That man is in his hand—
That grief and pleasure, peace and woe
Are all at his command.

OITHONA.

THE OLIO.

A BROAD HINT AND A PROPER REBUKE.—At a social entertainment some stories too wonderful to be true were related by one of the company. A pause occurring in the conversation, another individual of the party commenced by saying, "Gentlemen, I will now tell my tale." In a village lived a butcher, who had the curiosity one day to view the adjacent country from the top of the church steeple, and, for that purpose, he was escorted by the clerk of the parish. Soon after they had reached the top, the bells began to ring, which caused the steeple to rock from one side to the other with such velocity, that the butcher, unable to bear the effect, (which completely added his brains,) leaped from the top; but reflecting on the risk he ran in alighting he suddenly drew his knife from its sheath, stuck it in the wall, and there hung dangling by it like a hat on a peg, till some persons having obtained a ladder lifted him down. "That must be a lie!" exclaimed the person who before amused the company so much. "And, pray, what have you been telling all the evening?" said the other; and the first speaker was confounded.

The following are extracts from the Ancient Blue Laws of Connecticut.

"The Sabbath shall begin on Saturday at sunset.
"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.
"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.
"No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted and a member in full communion with one of the churches allowed in this dominion.
"No one shall buy or sell land without permission of the Selectmen.
"No Gypsy Minister shall join people in marriage; the Magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.
"When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.
"No man shall court a maid in person, or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents; 50. penalty for the first offence; 100. for the second, and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.
"A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of 100.—A woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the Court directs.
"A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband. Married persons must live together or be imprisoned. Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cop."

Original Letter from the Chief Magistrate of a Corporation in the County of Norfolk.

Dear Sir, on Monday next I am to be made a Magistrate and shall be much obliged to you if so be as you will send me down by the coach some provisions for the occasion, as I am to ax my brother the old Mare and the rest of the bench. I am, Sir, &c.

Answer, by a wag, into whose hands it fell.
Sir, in obedience to your order, have sent you per coach two bushels of the best oats, and as you are to treat the old Mare, have added some bran to make a mash.

An Irishman was once brought up before a magistrate, charged with marrying six wives—the magistrate asked him how he could be so hardened a villain—Please your worship, says Paddy, I was trying to get a good one.

WHIMSICAL COINCIDENCE. A clergyman, who was reading to his congregation a chapter in Genesis, found the last sentence on the page to be, "And the Lord gave unto Adam a wife." Turning over two leaves together, he found written, and read in an audible voice, "and she was pitched within and without." He had unhappily got into the middle of a description of Noah's ark.

The parish clerk of a village in Devonshire was directed by the church-wardens to give notice to the congregation that Parson R. and Parson C. would preach there alternately; for which he read thus:—The Congregation be a desired to teak notice that Parson R. and Parson C. will preach here eternally.

A merchant a few miles from Petersburg, (Va.) on opening a hoghead of hardware, and comparing its contents with the invoice of it, found a hammer less than was charged therein. This he mentioned to a young Irishman, his assistant, who immediately exclaimed—"Och, my honey, don't be after bothering your head about that, didn't the nautger take it out of the hoghead to open it with?"

"As you do not belong to my parish," said a gentleman to a begging sailor with a wooden leg, "I cannot relieve you." "Sir," replied the sailor, with an air of heroism, "I lost my leg in fighting for all parishes."

An Irish schoolmaster, on being asked what was the meaning of fortification, replied, "two tentifications make a fortification."

HORRIBLE DROUGHT. A writer in the Maryland Advocate says, he understands that the drought on the Muskingum River, in Ohio, has been so great, that the graziers in that country have been compelled to take their cattle in boats to the falls of the Ohio, to have them watered.

Laws of the State of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

AN ACT establishing the times of holding the Supreme Judicial Court within this State.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Supreme Judicial Court shall be holden in and for the several Counties, in this State, by suit or any two of the Justices thereof, at the respective times and places following: at York, on the last Tuesday of April; at Portland, on the first Tuesday of May; at Paris, on the third Tuesday of May; at Wiscasset, on the fourth Tuesday of May; at Augusta, on the first Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of May; at Norridgewock, on the second Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of May; at Bangor, on the third Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of May; at Castine, on the fourth Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of May; and at West Machias, on the fifth Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of May; and by any one or more of the Justices thereof, at the respective times and places following: at Alfred, on the third Tuesday of September; at Paris, on the second Tuesday of October; at Portland, on the first Tuesday of November; at Wiscasset, on the third Tuesday of September; at Augusta, on the first Tuesday of October; and at Castine, on the fourth Tuesday of October; and all suits and processes, now pending in said Court, in the counties of Cumberland, Lincoln and Oxford, and all writs and processes, returnable thereto, and which by law, would have day in, and be heard and tried at the respective terms of said Court to be holden on the second Tuesday of May next, the fourth Tuesday of May next, and the fourth Tuesday of August next, shall have day in, and be heard and tried at the respective terms of said Court, to be holden on the first, and third, and fourth Tuesdays of May next: Provided, That the Tuesday of the month, in which said terms are respectively to be holden, may, in all judicial proceedings, be expressed and designated, by such Tuesday of the month, as will be the Tuesday of the month, on which the said Court is to be holden: and all laws, so far as they respect the times of holding the terms of said Court, are repealed.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 24, 1826.—This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.
JOHN RUGGLES, Speaker.
In Senate, February 25, 1826.—This bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.
JONAS WHEELER, President.

February 27, 1826.—Approved.

ALBION K. PARRIS.

AN ACT concerning Streets and Ways, in the town of Portland.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That when a street or way is laid out and accepted in the town of Portland, in the county of Cumberland, and damages are awarded to any person or persons, in consequence thereof, the Selectmen of said Portland, shall and may inquire and determine, whether the estate of any person or persons, is accommodated and increased in value, by said street or way, and to assess such person or persons, their fair and just proportion of the damages and cost, which said town may be obliged to pay in consequence of the location of said street or way. And said Selectmen shall before they make said assessment, give reasonable notice to the owner or owners of said estate, or the tenant in possession thereof; and having made said assessment, shall return the same, under their hands or the hands of the majority of them, to the town clerk, who shall record the same, and cause a copy thereof, to be served on the person or persons, therein assessed. And said assessment shall be, and remain, a lien on said estate, until it is paid.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons, aggrieved by the assessment of said Selectmen, may appeal therefrom, and apply to the next Court of Common Pleas, in said county; which Court, after reasonable notice to said town, is hereby empowered to hear, and finally determine the same, by a committee, if the parties agree thereon, or by the jury, and to render judgment and issue execution, for the sum assessed by said committee, or jury, with costs for the prevailing party.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That if the person or persons, so assessed by said Selectmen, shall not appeal therefrom, and apply to the next Court of Common Pleas, after notice of said assessment, said town may have and maintain an action of debt, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, for the amount of said assessment, with interest thereon and costs of suit.

[Approved by the Governor, February 14, 1826.]

AN ACT extending the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court, and Justices of the Peace.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Municipal Court, for the town of Portland, in the county of Cumberland, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with Justices of the Peace and Quorum, in all cases

of forcible entry and detainer, arising in said county; and exclusive original jurisdiction in all such cases, arising in said town of Portland; and in all cases, in which said Court has now jurisdiction, and in which both parties interested, or in which the party interested as plaintiff, and the persons summoned as trustees, shall be inhabitants of, or residents in, said town of Portland, it shall have exclusive original jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That said Court shall have jurisdiction, notwithstanding the penalty demanded in any action, or prosecution before the same, accretes to the said town of Portland; and any Justice of the Peace within this State, shall also have jurisdiction, notwithstanding the penalty demanded in any action, or prosecution before such Justice, accretes to the town in which said Justice is an inhabitant, or liable to taxation. And in prosecutions, on the by-laws of towns, a complaint, containing such allegations and conclusion, as would be legal and sufficient in a complaint, on a public statute, without a recitation of such statute, shall be sufficient, without the recitation of the By-Law. And the same proceedings may be had against persons "keeping houses of ill-fame, resorted to, for the purposes of prostitution or lewdness," on a complaint made by any other person, as on a complaint made by the overseers of the poor of any town.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That the several Justices of the Peace in said town of Portland, shall have and exercise, all the power, authority and jurisdiction vested in them by the laws of the United States, any thing in this Act, or the "Act to establish a Municipal Court in the town of Portland," to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved by the Governor, February 24, 1826.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act respecting pounds, and impounding beasts going at large, or damage feasant."

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Selectmen of the several towns in this State, to determine from time to time, what daily allowance shall be made to the keeper of any pound, or other person, for keeping any beast, lawfully impounded in the town pound, under his care, or elsewhere, for which he may be entitled to payment; and to establish the fees of office of such pound-keepers, for each and every kind of beast, which may be lawfully impounded, not exceeding ten cents for each such beast.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That no pound-keeper shall, while holding such office, have or exercise the office of Field-driver or Fence-viewer.

[Approved by the Governor, February 27, 1826.]

AN ACT further regulating the admission of Attorneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That any person who shall have applied himself to the acquisition of literary, scientific and legal attainments, in manner directed by an Act regulating the admission of Attorneys, passed on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, shall not be required to pursue his studies for a longer time, in order to be qualified for admission as an Attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, if he shall sustain a good moral character, possess adequate legal knowledge, and be otherwise qualified according to the regulations of law. And the said Court of Common Pleas are hereby authorized to prescribe proper regulations for the admission of Attorneys of said Court, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

[Approved by the Governor, February 27, 1826.]

AN ACT concerning Lotteries and Lottery Tickets.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That no person or persons shall within this State, make any Lottery, or aid or assist in making any lottery, or advertise or make public any scheme of a lottery, unless such lottery be granted under authority of this State.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That no person or persons shall, within this State, sell, negotiate, exchange, give or otherwise dispose of any ticket or tickets, part or parts of any ticket or tickets, in any lottery not granted by authority of this State.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons within this State, to have in possession any ticket or tickets, or part or parts of any ticket, or paper purporting to be the number of any ticket or part of any ticket, in any lottery not granted by authority of this State, with intent to sell, exchange, negotiate, or dispose of the same, on his or their own account, or as agent or agents, for any other person or persons, or in any way or manner to advertise or make public, or aid or assist, in advertising or making public, any scheme or class, in any lottery, not granted by authority of this State.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons, who shall offend in any of the particulars aforesaid, shall forfeit, for every offence, a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment or information, in the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas, one half to the use of the State, and the other half to the use of the informer.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall have effect, and be in force, from and after the fifteenth day of March next, and that an Act for the prevention of Lotteries not authorized by law, and to prohibit the sale or purchase of tickets in this State, passed March fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, an additional Act on the same subject, passed February tenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and an additional Act, respecting Lotteries, passed February fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, except so far as to recover and enforce the penalty for any breaches of the same, or either of them, in any action on [or] indictment, now pending, be, and the same are repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, February 27, 1826.]

AN ACT to change the name of the town of Joy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That, from and after the passage of this Act, the town of Joy, in the County of Kennebec, shall be known and called by the name of Montgomery; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved by the Governor, January 23, 1825.]

BLANKS,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.
Warranted, Quitclaim, and Mortgage Deeds; Collectors', Sheriffs', and Administrators' Deeds; Sheriffs' and Constables' Bail Bonds; Town Orders; Town Clerks' Certificates of Publication; Blanks for Surveyors of Highways; Collectors' Receipts; Blank Notes, &c. &c.

Also—A good assortment of Attorneys' and Justices' Blanks—on reasonable terms.

Feb. 23.

SALT BATHING.

THIS inveterate disease which has so long baffled the art of the most experienced Physicians, has at length found a sovereign remedy, in

DR. LA GRANGE'S GENUINE

Ointment.

Few Cutaneous diseases are met with more reluctance by the Physician, and none in which he is so universally unsuccessful.

This Ointment has stood the test of experience and justly obtained an unparalleled celebrity. It immediately removes the scabs, gives a healthy action to the vessels of the skin, and its original colour and smoothness.

Numerous recommendations might be obtained of its superior efficacy, but the Proprietor chose that a fair trial should be its only commendation. It has in three or four weeks cured cases of fifteen and twenty years standing, that had resisted the power of every other remedy that could be devised.

It not only at once gives immediate relief in Salt Rheum, but cures *Tinea Capitis*, (commonly called SCALD HEAD,) and all scabby eruptions peculiar to unhealthy children.

There is nothing of a mercurial nature contained in it, and it may be used on infants, or others under any circumstances whatever.

The above valuable medicine may be had at the Oxford Bookstore—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Paris, March 9.

HOUSE & LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good repair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four Chambers, and a good Cellar. A WOOD-HOUSE, BARN, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. Three fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c. Also, the West part of Lot numbered 13, in the 6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage Land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the other is good pasture and tillage land, and is well fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot numbered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Likewise, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water, with a good fall, which, with a very little expense, might be converted into one of the best situations for a tanner, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq. at the Oxford Bookstore.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.
Dec. 20. if 77

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand, given by the subscriber on the 8th day of December, 1825, payable to SEYMOUR PECKINS, or order, in March next, for the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents—as I have received no consideration for the same.
AMOS FULLER.
Paris, Feb. 21. *67

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Bethel.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the Lands hereinafter mentioned, in the town of Bethel, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, for collection, for the State, County and Town, and School Taxes for 1825, and for deficiency of Highway Tax for 1824, in the respective sums following, to wit:

Proprietor's name.	Range.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	State & Co. Tax.	Town & School Tax.	Deficiency of Highway Tax.	Total.
N. Bigsby,	1	9	100	12	26	0	38
Do.	1	10	100	14	29	0	43
Unknown,	1	12	100	12	26	84	122
J. Walker,	1	13	50	6	13	0	19
C. Studson,	1	21	100	16	34	0	50
Unknown,	2	4	100	12	26	84	122
Amasa Clark,	2	15	100	12	26	0	38
Unknown,	2	16	100	10	21	0	31
Wm. Reed,	2	17	100	12	26	0	38
A. Gage,	2	19	100	12	26	0	38
Wm. Reed,	2	21	160	10	26	0	36
J. Grover,	2	23	75	10	21	0	31
E. Richardson,	2	28	100	12	26	0	38
Wm. Russell,	3	4	100	12	26	0	38
N. Bigsby,	3	9	100	10	21	0	31
Unknown,	3	11	100	16	34	29	79
Do.	3	12	100	6	13	25	44
D. Grant,	3	20	100	12	26	0	38
— Little,	3	22	20	6	13	0	19
E. Rowe,	3	21	100	14	30	0	44
Unknown,	3	26	100	12	26	0	38
I. Town, agt.	3	27	100	14	29	0	43
Unknown,	4	3	100	8	17	0	25
Do.	4	2	100	0	0	20	20
J. Ellenwood,	4	24	50	10	21	50	81
C. Twichell,	5	23	100	12	26	0	38
E. Rowe, agt.	9	30	50	10	21	0	31
D. Grant,	9	29	100	10	20	44	74
E. Chapman, agt.	10	25	100	14	29	0	43
Unknown,	10	27	20	3	6	0	9
Do.	10	30	32	0	0	20	20
Do.	11	21	20	0	0	20	20
Do.	11	22	20	0	0	13	13

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Monday the twenty-seventh day of March next, so much of said land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of O'NEIL W. RICHMOND, in said Bethel, at one of the clock in the afternoon of said day.

AARON MASON, Collector.

Bethel, Feb. 3, 1826.

PAPER OBSERVATION

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ASA BARTON,

For the Proprietors, at ten dollars per annum, payable semi-annually.

No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted, and on the usual terms.

*All letters, addressed to the publisher, must be (Post Paid.)

VOLUME

THE INF

By Plety

Whatever

source of

jects in a

posure of s

ens the pa

tions; and

of a pious

Besides ex

mind, piety

the vicious

the more

to retirem

to adversit

are the tru

would mos

of comfort

most favor

state admi

amuse him

"There wil

of dejectio

to God and

of solitude

sive weight

age fall up

periods th

From the

varieties o

of its care

into a new

with such

cheer the

to heal the